

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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August 8, 1860.

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Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR., JOHN M. HARLAN, Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN, Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—tf.

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Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
March 16, 1863—tf.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

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James F. Robinson, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
D. C. Wickliffe, Secretary of State, Frankfort.

Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
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C. Bailey, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Isaac Wingate, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

B. F. Johnson, Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. J. Harris, Clerk, Frankfort.

H. J. Overton, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

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LAND OFFICE.
Thos. J. Frazier, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Shawee, Clerk, Frankfort.

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SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Robert Richardson, Covington.

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Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

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Military Department.

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Joshua F. Bellitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.
1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, New Castle.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCERY CLERKS.
4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

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7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Shelbyville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarkburg.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—F. Finley, Winchester.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

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J. B. VAN DYKE, Master of Trains.
May 4, 1863.

HOT AND COLD BATHS

TO be had, day and night, at
SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN W. BUCKMAN, who were under sentence of death in the Penitentiary in term of years by the Jefferson Circuit Court for felony committed in the city of Louisville, have made their escape from the jail of said county, and are now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, each, for the apprehension of the said Charles Rodgers and John W. Buckman, and their delivery to the Jailor of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 1st day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. Wickliffe, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

\$300 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor, for the apprehension and delivery to me, of CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN BUCKMAN, who broke jail early on the morning of the 31st May, 1863, or \$100 reward for either. They were tried the present term of the Court, and convicted of robbery. Charles Rodgers for seven years and ten months, and John W. Buckman, for four years.

CHARLES RODGERS, is about 5 feet 10 inches high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark brown hair; hazel eyes, and weighs near 150 pounds; tolerably slim built, has recently had small pox, is but slightly pitted, but shows plainly, especially about the nose; keen, shrewd, and rather good looking; features rather thin, incessant observer of tobacco; has beard, if well grown out, would be black. Had on when he left, a light mixed canvas coat, light pants, grey flannel shirt, black low crowned hat, wears his hair short, has a habit of putting his hand to his forehead and throwing his head down.

JOHN W. BUCKMAN, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; 23 years of age; weighs near 145 pounds; slim built; light complexion; light hair, light blue or grey eyes; long features; shows his teeth when in conversation, his upper teeth are large and long; has a pale look from long confinement in prison; has a good suit of hair, but scarcely any beard, if any it is light sandy. Where, when he left, dark cassimere frock coat, light pants, grey shirt, low crown black hat, walks erect.

W. K. THOMAS,
Jailer of Jefferson County.

Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1863—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that JEREMIAH POPE, who killed and murdered William Lawless, in the county of Rockcastle, has fled from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said Jeremiah Pope, and his delivery to the jailor of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st Jan. A. D. 1863, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
J. F. ROBINSON.

D. C. Wickliffe, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Jeremiah Pope is a man about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; weighs some 170 pounds; very black hair; his right arm has been broken, is crooked; one finger on the left hand, next to the little finger, is off just at the root of the nail; 37 or 38 years old.

Feb. 2, w&w3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES H. SMITH did, on the 11th day of December, 1862, kill and murder Joshua Burdett, in the county of Garrard, has since made his escape, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the said JAMES H. SMITH, and his delivery to the jailor of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 26th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. Wickliffe, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said SMITH is about twenty-six years of age; about five feet five inches high; slender; weighs about 120 pounds; black eyes; black hair, and closely trimmed; short, black, thin whiskers and moustache; cheek bones rather prominent; slow and easy spoken; carriage straight and leisurely.

In addition to the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said SMITH, I hereby offer FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

B. M. BURDETT.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that ROBERT R. HARRISON, who killed and murdered William A. White, in the county of Warren, has since made his escape from the jail of said county, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERRIAM MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Robert R. Harrison, and his delivery to the Jailor of Warren county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 28th day of May, A. D. 1862, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:
N. M. COTTER, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Robert R. Harrison is about 5 feet 10 inches high; heavy set; hair dark sandy; age, between 25 and 30 years; a scar on one cheek bone; speaks distinctly and slowly; rather round-shouldered, and a stout healthy-looking man.

May 30, 1862—w&w3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN J. BELL, did kill and murder Mike Shawler, in the county of Simpson, has since made his escape and is now a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, I, JAS. F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John J. Bell, and his delivery to the Jailor of Simpson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. Wickliffe, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Bell is about twenty-nine years of age, spare made, light hair, about five feet eleven inches high, inclined to be stoop shouldered, appearance of being dissipated, very quiet, and never talks unless spoken to, and his eyes appear defective.

July 15, 1863—w&w3m.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, April 6, 1863, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except at Louisville, Race Course, Brownsville and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1863.

[From the Nat. Intelligencer, July 29, 1863.]

Judicial Opinion.

Several of the towns in the State of Maine having, in public meetings voted to raise the sum of three hundred dollars as a contribution in money for such of their citizens as may be drafted into the military service of the United States under the law passed by Congress for enrolling and calling out the national forces, Governor Coburn has taken judicial advice as to the legality of such a proceeding. The constitution of Maine, it seems, authorizes the Governor to require the "opinions" of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court "upon important questions of law and upon solemn occasions," and accordingly, under this power, Gov. Coburn asks the opinion of the Court upon the legal questions involved in the following interrogatories:

1. Has a city or town any legal right to pledge its credit to raise money for the purpose of paying the commutations of such of its citizens as may be drafted into the service of the United States under the law aforesaid?

2. Has a city or town any legal right to raise money by taxation to provide commutations for such of its citizens as may be thus drafted?

The Judges thus addressed have given an opinion adverse to the legality of such a proceeding. Under the national aspects of the question they argue as follows:

"As Congress has the power to command and require the services of each citizen, so it may prescribe the mode and manner of obtaining such services. The obligation of obedience rests upon the citizen. It is part of the duty he owes to the Government which protects his rights. The duty is personal—that of each citizen. If drafted, the substitute is procured by the person drafted. If commutation money be paid, he is to make such payment. A friend may volunteer as a substitute, or may aid him in procuring whatever sum of money may be determined by the Secretary of War as the price of exemption, as he may aid him in discharging any other personal liability. But the liability—whether to serve, to procure a substitute, or to pay the sum fixed as a commutation—is in each case alike a personal liability. Each is as much a personal liability as the obligation to pay a tax duly assessed, or to discharge a debt, or to perform any other act required by contract or by statute."

"The municipal relations of the question—that is, the degree in which its solution depends on the municipal laws of Maine—are thus expounded by the Court, whose opinion under this head will be understood to have exclusive application to the legislation of that single State. The Judges say:

"It will be perceived, therefore, that the question amounts to this—whether a town can legally raise money gratuitously to discharge the pecuniary obligations of the citizens, or to procure their exemption from military or other service. Is such a power conferred upon the municipal corporations of this State?

"The general power of towns to raise money is given by the Revised Statutes of 1858, chapter 3, section 26, in these words: 'The qualified voters of a town may raise such sums as are necessary for the maintenance and support of schools and the poor; for making and repairing highways and town ways, and bridges, for the purchasing and fencing of burying grounds, for purchasing or building and keeping in repair a house and house therefor for the exclusive use of its citizens; and for other necessary town charges.'"

"By subsequent acts further powers have been conferred upon towns; and the exercise of doubtful powers has been confirmed by legislative authority. But the raising of money under statutory provisions to co-operate with the General Government is manifestly to be distinguished from raising money for purposes so different, unauthorized by any existing law."

"The words 'other necessary town charges' do not constitute a new and distinct grant of unlimited power to raise money for any purpose whatsoever, at the will and pleasure of a majority. They embrace all incidental expenses arising directly or indirectly in the due and legitimate exercise of the various powers conferred by statute."

"While towns may raise money to discharge all liabilities in the performance of their multiplied municipal duties, they cannot, unless new powers are conferred, or an excess of power receives a subsequent legal ratification, transcend the authority given by the statute, and incur liabilities in no way arising in the course of its exercise."

The Court conclude their opinion as follows:

"Were a town to raise money to be distributed to favored individuals, the tax assessed for such a purpose could not for a moment be upheld. Still less can it be when the obvious and inevitable tendency of it would be to defeat the object for which the act of Congress before referred to was passed. That was an act to raise soldiers, not to raise money. Its preliminary and special purpose was to suppress insurrection by means of an armed force, to be raised in pursuance of its provisions. If one town may assess taxes to pay the commutation money of those who may be drafted, so may all; and the Government would be left without a soldier for its protection, and the nation surrendered into the power of those who are warring for its overthrow. By such a course the wealth and taxable property of the community would be diverted from the defense of the Government, and the resources of the State would be turned to its destruction, by depriving it of the means necessary for its preservation."

"We therefore answer each of the interrogatories in the negative."

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The Glorious 8th Ohio.

We are permitted to publish the following private letter from the able and gallant Colonel of the 8th Ohio:

CAMP NEAR HARPER'S FERRY, Md., July 17, 1863.

Dear Doctor:

Well, we are here again under the shadow of London and Maryland Heights. The Pennsylvania-Maryland campaign is over, Lee whipped, but not bagged so that we

have the satisfaction of a great victory, but none of the results of that victory which we so ardently hoped. I have no comments to make, other than that a sense of sad disappointment pervades the army. This is, however, in some measure relieved by the glorious news of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and, we think, altogether, that a brighter day has dawned upon our country. There are a couple of "side-shows" that somewhat disturb us, in Fernando Wood's war in New York and Morgan in the rear of Cincinnati, but hope nothing serious will grow out of either.

Our last campaign has been a very severe one. Long marches and almost continuous rain for four weeks, short rations, and no baggage or tents, have made it a hard campaign, but it has been kept up, and every one has performed his duty to the letter. I believe the army never worked better or complained less. The old 8th bore its part in the battle of Gettysburg, and, as it has always done, fought well, and won fresh honors. On the evening of the 2d of July when the battle was raging fearfully on the right and left wings, I was sent to the front of the center, which was the sharp point of the letter V, with orders to hold a certain position, which was pointed out, to the last man. Every one who knew the 8th knew it would be done. We did hold it for twenty-six hours, and until the final repulse of the enemy, their last demonstration being made at this point, about 2 P. M. of the 3d. They first opened with nearly an hundred pieces of artillery, clustered in a semi-circle around this point. Their guns were fired from right to left in succession of about one per second, and were replied to by as many of our own guns. The fire of both our own and the rebel guns passed over our position and lasted for over two hours. I never before experienced, and could never have imagined, anything so terrific. Whole batteries on both sides were silenced, limber boxes and caissons were blown up, huge trees splintered and cut down. One of our batteries, (Woodruff's, I believe,) a little to our rear and lost, its chief, nearly all of its cannoneers and forty-three horses. It was planted among a few scattering oak trees, nearly forest size. One of these trees, immediately behind the battery, struck eleven times, and absolutely heaved to pieces. Both parties had a perfect range, and both meant annihilation to the other. As soon as the artillery ceased, the enemy advanced his infantry in three long lines. The enemy was in a wood. Our forces were on the crest of a hill, and between us and a sloping plain from half to three-fourths of a mile wide. Over this the rebels came. When about half the distance, the two rear lines deployed into close column by division, and moved up in grand style. For a few minutes it was hushed and still, the enemy slowly advancing and our men waiting in breathless silence for the word "fire!" About one brigade confronted my position, and the balance of the line stretched to the left, where was posted the 2d Brigade of our division, and the column in mass directed itself upon the battery on the hill, to my left. Our fire was almost simultaneous. I advanced my men to the skirmish-line and broke the line of rebels approaching our front almost with a single volley, when the 2d Brigade, with all the artillery that could be brought to bear, poured in a storm of missiles upon the right flankers and column and charged facing the flank of the column. There never was such havoc made in so short a time. The whole line was broken, and the column in mass blown into the air. In short, our batteries and less than four thousand infantry, had, in a moment, almost annihilated about ten to fifteen thousand of the rebels. They broke and ran in every direction. The ground was covered with heads and limbs of slain. We pressed forward and the old 8th captured three stand of colors, and drove in a regiment or so of prisoners. There was a mass of men lying down in a road that we enfiladed, where the column had passed, and as the line broke stuck up handkerchiefs and coats to ask us quit firing. We moved down, thinking to realize a large number of prisoners, but, to our sorrow, it was a mass of dead and wounded only, and could not have numbered less than four or five hundred. Shell had exploded among them, and our flank fire had swept them down by companies. We helped a Lieutenant Colonel and Major away from here, but a large majority of both dead and wounded could not be moved, as it was still under the enemy's picket lines, and they did not choose to allow us to advance to that point in safety.

We were relieved soon after this, our ammunition being wholly exhausted, and nearly half of my men killed and wounded. Company H lost all of its officers. Captain Miller and Lieutenant Strange were severely wounded and Lieutenant Hayden killed. Captain Nickerson was dangerously if not mortally wounded, Captain Pierce severely, and Captain Ried also. Lieutenants Thorneberry, Mannahan, Davis, Farnam, and Morrison, were all wounded and sent to the rear. Sergeant Major Wilson Parker was wounded, and some sixteen Sergeants were killed and wounded. Captain Lewis was the only Captain left on the field. Our whole number was 102 killed and wounded.

The little remnant left of us, as we marched back to the rear, with our own shattered colors and the rebel battle-flags was vociferously cheered along our lines, and the men much applauded for their gallantry. I have now 150 officers and men for duty of this splendid regiment which we brought into Virginia two years ago, and our losses have been heavy in battle. But four or five prisoners were ever taken from us, and deaths from disease have not been numerous.

Yours truly,

FRANKLIN SAWYER.

ANOTHER SIGN OF THE TIMES.—In the Richmond Enquirer of the 14th we find the following:

"An order issued yesterday, transferring from Castle Thunder to the Libby prison, all those persons who refuse to take up arms. The object is to place these miscreants in their proper company, with whom they will await transportation by flag of truce to their proper country."

Castle Thunder is the prison in which the rebels have confined such of our citizens who have refused to acknowledge the confederacy or to aid and abet in the rebellion. The transfer of these prisoners to Libby prison, which has been used exclusively as a dungeon for Federal prisoners who were to be exchanged, is the first sign we have seen of the adoption of our practice of sending men among the people with whom they should naturally desire to associate. Either the confederacy wants to get rid of the expense of supporting a useless burden for the sake of gratifying their revengeful feelings, or they wish to remove a disturbing element from their midst. The change is at any rate suggestive of a change of feeling on their part. Perhaps they are getting tired of retaliation.—[Wash. Chronicle.]

LOOKING AFTER STOLEN PROPERTY.—When the Twentieth Kentucky Infantry, Colonel Hanson, surrendered to John Morgan at Lebanon, Kentucky, a good many of the officers and men of the regiment were robbed of their watches and other personal property by the rebels. Captains Dunn and Musselman, of the Twentieth, arrived at Covington on Thursday, having been deputed to identify and recover as many of the articles as the rebels still retain possession of.

Meeting at Winchester.—The 20th Kentucky. At a meeting of the people of Clark county at the Court House in Winchester, on the 20th day of July, 1863, James H. G. Bush, on motion, was called to the Chair and Sam'l G. Stuart appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by John B. Huston, Esq., who, thereupon offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the loyal citizens of Clark county in public meeting assembled, hereby express their sense of grateful pride to Col. Charles S. Hanson, the commander of the 20th Regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and his whole command, to Captain H. S. Parrish and Lieutenants D. T. Buckner and W. A. Atterhall, the officers and men of the regiment, and to the soldiers of said company especially, being as said officers and soldiers are, citizens of our own county, for their meritorious, patriotic and gallant services in the army of their country, in the camp and in the field, and in various hard fought battles, and particularly for their gallant defense of Lebanon, Ky., against overwhelming odds. We are proud of their noble and dauntless bravery. They have maintained and illustrated the traditional chivalry of our State and county. They are worthy of all honor for their achievements, and we tender to them the thanks of the country and the highest commendation of all good and lawful citizens. We recommend the officers as deserving speedy promotion. Well done good and faithful servants.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to each of the named officers, and that these proceedings be published in the public newspapers.

J. H. G. BUSH, Chairman.

SAMUEL G. STUART, Secretary.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

DEATH OF MR. CRITTENDEN.—We have received from Frankfort the painful intelligence that Mr. Crittenden is dead. He died yesterday morning at three o'clock. This intelligence will thrill the heart of the nation with peculiar grief. It will add a fresh shadow to the gloom that overhangs our stricken land. And, alas! it will mean the death of Mr. Crittenden at any time would have been a national bereavement; who so long and so nobly represented our country. It is scarcely hyperbole to say that Mr. Crittenden was the good angel of our country. A man of the loftiest integrity, a patriot of unsurpassed fidelity and of unequalled magnanimity, a statesman of the most extended and varied experience and of unflinching sagacity, an orator whose golden eloquence was the thrice-refined spirit of a just and honorable conciliation, and the sole survivor in active life of the master-spirits of the last generation of statesmen, whose intellects and whose characters reflected upon us the glory of the statesmen of the Revolution as the mountain peaks reflect the splendors of the dying day, he above all other men in the land, far above all other men, embodied the spirit and the principle to which, under Providence, every enlightened American looks for the salvation of the Republic. He more fully than any other man who survives him impersonated the true genius of American patriotism in this mighty struggle for the preservation of American nationality. He was indeed the glass wherein true patriots did dress themselves.

But he is no more! The good angel of our country has passed away. The mirror of patriotism and of all other noble qualities lies broken upon the earth. Death, the pitiless Destroyer, has shattered it. The true and princely Crittenden is dead. Yet, though dead, he lives—

Lives in death with glorious fame. May his deathless life beyond life inspire and guide his countrymen forevermore.

Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Lauck, commanding the 33d Kentucky infantry, is the Union candidate for the Legislature in Simpson county.

[From the New York Post, July 20th.]

The Triple Plot.

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[From the New York Post, July 20th.]

The Triple Plot.

We learn from an authentic quarter that our Government is in possession of some curious and interesting information in regard to the late invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee. The plot devised by that commander and his accomplices in treason was an excellent plot, but, unfortunately for the rebel cause, it failed in all its parts. A messenger of the rebel Government recently captured was found in possession of a correspondence between four of the principal military chiefs of the rebellion—Beauregard, Lee, Bragg, and Adjutant-General Cooper. According to the plan as at first formed, Lee was to enter Pennsylvania with a strong force and keep the army of Hooker in the possession of the State. The plan was composed of the Southern army. 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THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1863.

Union Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, OF ADAIR.

For Lieutenant Governor,
RICHARD T. JACOB, OF OLDMAN.

For Attorney General,
JOHN M. HARLAN, OF FRANKLIN.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD, OF CLAY.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
WM. T. SAMUELS, OF HARDIN.

For Register of Land Office,
JAMES A. DAWSON, OF HART.

For Sup't of Public Instruction,
DANIEL STEVENSON, OF FRANKLIN.

For Congress,
BRUTUS J. CLAY, OF BOURBON.

For Representative,
HILLERY M. BEDFORD.

For Sheriff,
HARRY B. INNES.

Union Democratic Candidate for Congress.

A meeting of the delegates of the Union Democratic Congressional Convention of this district was held at Lexington, on yesterday, to select a nominee for Congress in the place of Hon. John J. Crittenden, deceased. All the counties, except two—Boyle and Lincoln—in the district were represented, and the proceedings were characterized by the utmost harmony. After a full and free interchange of preferences and opinions, BRUTUS J. CLAY was selected as the Union Democratic nominee for Congress in this district.

Mr. Clay stands square upon the platform adopted by the Union Democratic Convention, at Louisville. He is the choice of the Union Democratic Convention of the district, and we think that he deserves the vote of every Union man in the district. For purity and integrity of character, intelligent knowledge of the issues which involve the honor and the safety of our State, and for all the qualifications which make him a safe and reliable representative of Kentucky loyalty, he is without a superior. In all the relations of private life he is above reproach. He will discharge with ability, and what is most needed in these times, with fidelity, the duties of his office. Having been the choice of a full Convention of the district, it is the duty, and, as we hope, will be the pleasure of every loyal man to give him a cordial support.

A Practical Question.

The Wickliffe party "are opposed to furnishing men and money to carry on the war." The military, acting for the Government, in carrying on the war, have, therefore, in some parts of the State, adopted the following rule:

"Whenever it becomes necessary to impress private property for military purposes, it must be the property of sympathizers with the rebellion, and those who are opposed to furnishing any more men or money toward sustaining the Government from destruction by armed traitors."

As to the property of the Union people who are "in favor of furnishing men and money" they have adopted this rule:

"The property (negroes, oxen, timber for fortifications, wood for fuel, corn, hay, oats, etc.) of loyal Union men will not be impressed except in cases of absolute necessity; and then, only under written authority from these Headquarters."

Permitting any expression of opinion as to the strict legality of such a distinction, we must confess that the citizen who gives the most evidences of his loyalty will fare much better than those whose loyalty is suspected. If any favor is shown, it ought, upon common principles of justice, to be to the friends of the Government. What right have those who are disloyal to claim an exemption from the inconveniences of actual war? Whether it is right or wrong to make the distinction, there is one thing very certain, that military commanders have recognized its propriety, and act upon it.

Now the question arises, whether "no more men and money" to put down the rebellion is disloyal, and whether those who vote for the party who are opposed to furnishing men and money, do a disloyal act? We have no hesitation in saying that the principle is disloyal, and that the vote would be a disloyal act. Why, look at it for a moment. "Men and money" are necessary to fight the rebellion. Refuse the very resources and means with which to fight it, and the Federal armies are withdrawn, and an open field left to the rebels. The gallant soldiers who are now standing guard over the lives, the homes, the families, the farms, and cities, and towns of Kentucky, will have to fall back, and leave everything to the devastation of rebel armies, rebel guerrillas, horse thieves, and robbers. Give freely "men and money" to sustain the army, and they will give you protection. Refuse "men and money," and you are left to the tender mercy of John Morgan and others. The question is a plain one, addressing itself to the common sense of the people. It is too plain for argument.

Since the above was written and put in type we have seen the order from General

Boyle which embraces the entire "District of Kentucky," and being issued in pursuance of orders from the Headquarters of the Department, it prescribes the relations of the Military to the people, so far as the seizure of private property for military purposes is concerned. In all cases a distinction is to be observed between the loyal and disloyal portion of the people, and the hardships of war are to fall first upon the class of men, who hold to principles and practices which are disloyal. It is a matter for the consideration of those concerned. If men will not only hold to disloyal sentiments, but manifest it by acts, they must take the natural consequences thereof.

The order of General Boyle is full and explicit—worthy the close reading of a large portion of this and every community—and it is not necessary to give it any more prominence than is done by inserting it entire.

We would call the particular attention of "the no-more-men-and-money" party to it:

Important General Order.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, July 25, 1863.

By authority of the General commanding the department, the following General Order is made:

1. It is ordered that no forage or other property belonging to loyal citizens in the State of Kentucky be seized or impressed except in cases of absolute necessity, and then only on the written authority from the headquarters of the Twenty-Third Army Corps or from these headquarters.
2. Whenever it becomes necessary to seize or impress private property for military purposes, the property of sympathizers with the rebellion and of those opposed to furnishing any more men or money to maintain the Federal government and suppress the rebellion will be first seized and impressed.
3. The negroes of loyal citizens will not be impressed on the public works and military roads unless absolutely necessary. The negroes of citizens who are for no more men and no more money to suppress the rebellion, and the supporters, aiders, and abettors of such, will be first impressed, and officers detailed for the purpose are required strictly to observe this order in the execution of their duties.
4. All horses of the enemy captured on subject to capture will be taken possession of by Quartermasters and reported to Capt. Jenkins, Chief Quartermaster, Louisville, who is ordered to allow loyal citizens to retain horses to supply the places of those taken by the enemy; but disloyal persons mentioned in paragraphs two and three, who encourage raids by the enemy, will not in any case be allowed to retain captured horses or horses justly subject to capture.
5. For all property seized or impressed, proper and regular vouchers will be given, with endorsement, as to the loyalty or disloyalty of the owners of the property.

By order of BRIG. GEN. BOYLE.
A. C. SIMPLE, A. A. G.

The election is so near at hand that we must talk fast and plain. The questions involved have doubtless occupied the mind of every intelligent voter in Kentucky. These questions are plain, and within the comprehension of the humblest mind. There are but two parties in the field, who are striving to control the destiny of the State—a Union party, headed by Bramlette, and a Secession or Disloyal party, headed by Wickliffe. The former is what its name indicates—a Union Democratic party. In its ranks are men who are for the preservation of the Union, men of all previous party relations who are banded together by the sole tie of loyalty in the fullest sense of the word. The better portion of what was the old Democratic party is with it. Guthrie, Jacob, Wood, Garrard, Knott, and a host of men, who, in days past, exerted a large influence in the councils of that party than any arrayed with the Wickliffe faction, form a part of the gallant party who are striving to hold Kentucky true to the Union, true to the great principles of Jackson, Jefferson, Polk, and other fathers of the party. Such men are now fit leaders of those who, in times past in the old struggles in this State, trusted them. Not a single principle of Democracy have they abandoned—and not a single sacrifice of party principles would the thousands of Democrats throughout the State make, by following, as they have heretofore done, the example of Guthrie, Garrard, and others. On the other hand, the Wickliffe party embraces within its folds every Secessionist, Secession sympathizer, rebel, returned traitor, and well-wisher of the wicked rebellion. And its principles should drive off from its support every Democrat in the State.

This party is running in the interest of Secession. Its success will be the success of disloyalty. It may be, if it has the power, the result of its election will take Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy, or create the necessity on the part of the people to prevent it by a forcible and bloody resistance. It proposes to cripple the armies now protecting Kentucky—to starve out the brave soldiers of the Union, and of Kentucky, and leave it to be overrun and desolated by the rebel armies, and rebel bands of robbers and guerrillas.

The Union Democratic party wishes to retain the protection of the Federal army—and, for this purpose, are ready, not only to cheer in its progress, by words of praise and encouragement, but by feeding, clothing, and paying it.

The Union party say give us protection—the Wickliffe party say no protection. Choose, voters of Kentucky, between them.

We have no hesitation in saying that "no more men and money" for our army to crush this rebellion is disloyalty—aye, morally and politically, tho' not technically, treason; and we have no doubt but that he who votes with the party, whose cardinal principle is "no more men and money," not only does a disloyal act, but gives aid and assistance to the cause of the rebellion.

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Proclamation by the Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, July 27, 1863.

When a great man dies, a nation mourns. Such an event has occurred in our midst, in the death of the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Kentucky's longest tried statesman in her public service, a man faithful to every trust, one who has added, by his talents and character, to the fame of the nation, and has pre-eminently advanced the glory and honor of his native Kentucky. It is fit and proper that all testimonials of respect and affection should be paid his remains by all in authority, as well as by private citizens. I, therefore, earnestly request that all places of business shall be closed on WEDNESDAY NEXT, from the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 of the afternoon, and hereby direct all the public offices in Frankfort to be closed during that entire day, and I appoint Gen. JOHN W. FINNELL, Col. JAMES H. GARRARD, and Col. ORLANDO BROWN a Committee to make all suitable arrangements for the funeral.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES

OF
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

The body will be removed from the late residence of the deceased to the Presbyterian Church, where service will be performed, on
Wednesday Morning, July 29, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The procession will move from the Church south on Wilkerson to Wappingstreet; east on Wapping to St. Clair; north on St. Clair to Main; east on Main to Cemetery.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

1. Gen. J. T. Boyle, Chief Marshal, and Staff.
2. Military Escort, in command of Col. At-Land, 2d Maryland Volunteers.
3. MUSIC.
4. PAUL BEARERS.
Gen. PETER DUDLEY,
Col. A. H. RENNICK,
JACOB SWIGERT,
E. H. TAYLOR,
MAJOR BROWN.
5. Family in Carriages.
Assistant Marshal, Col. H. M. BUCKLEY,
6. Governor and Staff.
7. Officers of the several State Departments.
8. Judges and Officers of State Courts.
9. Assistant Marshal, Col. M. MUNDAY.
10. Mayor and Aldermen of City of Louisville.
11. City Council and Officers of City of Louisville.
12. Assistant Marshal, Col. W. COOPER.
13. Maj. Gen. Burnside and Staff.
14. Assistant Marshal, Lieut. Col. C. S. HANSON.
15. Such other Officers of United States Army as may be present.
16. Assistant Marshal, Major JOHN MASON BROWN.
17. Citizens on foot.
18. Citizens in Carriages.
19. Citizens on horseback.
- JAMES H. GARRARD,
ORLANDO BROWN,
JOHN W. FINNELL,
Committee of Arrangements.

Richard A. Buckner is announced as a candidate for Congress. The time is too short for more than a plain expression of our opinion. Mr. Buckner is running in the interest of the Wickliffe party. He is running in the interest of the Secession party of Kentucky—the disunion party of Kentucky—the party who rejoice at the invasion of the State—who will welcome the invaders who come to desolate the homes of Kentuckians. For him every traitor and every Secession sympathizer in the district will vote, while the Union Democratic party will spurn him as a secret sympathizer with traitors, or as their willing tool.

Between Clay and Buckner who can hesitate? Vote for Clay, and you vote for the Union. Vote for Buckner, and you vote for the man whom the traitors and Secessionists wish to see elected.

Buckner is the candidate of the Secession party—the secret candidate of that party for weeks past—and his announcement surprises no one. Let the freemen of this county and district understand this and govern their votes accordingly.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. D. W. Haly has organized a band, for the 24th Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, of which he is to be leader, composed principally of members of the "Georgetown Brass Band." This new band with the assistance of Chrysal's Lexington Band, the 48th Pennsylvania Band, and a number of Amateur performers, will give a farewell musical entertainment in our city on Saturday evening, August 1st, the proceeds of the performance will be devoted to uniforming and equipping the Band of the 24th Kentucky, for regular service.

We have no doubt, from our knowledge of the merit of some of the performers, and the reputation of others, that this will be a highly entertaining musical feast, and, as the object for which the performance is given is meritorious, we have no doubt there will be a large audience.

We think we can safely promise that no one who loves music will be disappointed and go away dissatisfied.

[From the Louisville Journal, July 28.]

We received, at a late hour last evening, the proceedings of the two boards of the General Council, in view of the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. Crittenden. As the proceedings of each board are identical, we publish those of the Common Council alone.

In Memory of John J. Crittenden.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 27, 1863.

That the city of Louisville may take fitting notice of the great loss which has come upon the State and the Nation, I do hereby call a session of both boards of the City Council at the usual hour this evening, to take such steps as may be deemed appropriate to the occasion, and to make arrangements to attend the funeral in a body on Wednesday morning.

I have already made arrangements with the railroad company, by which all citizens who may wish to be present will be taken to Frankfort and returned at half the usual fare. Tickets to be obtained at the Mayor's office.

Col. Marc Mundy, commandant of the post, has kindly volunteered the attendance and services of the Post Band on that occasion.

WM. KAYE, Mayor.

Board of Common Council.

CALLLED SESSION.

MONDAY EVENING, July 27, 1863.

Present, J. G. Baxter, President, and all the members except Messrs. Armstrong, Elliott, Guy, Kendrick, Kinkaid, and Stoll.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, was read, and ordered to be filed, viz:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 27, 1863.

To the General Council:

GENTLEMEN—The sad intelligence of the death of one of Kentucky's oldest and most cherished public servants has reached us. John J. Crittenden is no more. His death occurred on Sunday morning at his residence, in Frankfort, and the funeral services will take place on Wednesday morning next. From early manhood John J. Crittenden has been in public service, and such has been his uniform devotion to the principles of our Government that we have looked to him as the counsellor from whose words of wisdom we have learned to love our Government and her institutions, and Kentucky, with those who love and cherish his memory, mourns his death. I have thought proper, gentlemen, to call you together, in order that a proper testimonial of respect for our deceased friend and faithful public servant may be shown in such manner as shall seem to you, an occasion of the deep grief felt by all, demands.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WM. KAYE, Mayor.

By O. B. EHRLICH, Clerk.

Mr. Price presented a resolution raising a joint session immediately to consider the message of His Honor, the Mayor, which was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.

The two boards having assembled, Mr. Orrill presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, The sad intelligence of the death of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, on the morning of the 26th inst., at Frankfort, the capital of this State, having reached us, the Mayor and General Council of the city of Louisville express their resignation in the will of God, and although they deplore his loss to his family, yet they fully realize how a nation's tears will bedew his bier, and how they will have green garlands upon the grand column of his fame, which rises in the world like Pompey's pillar, at Alexandria, redolent of all that is pure and noble in man, and resplendent in all that finishes the statesman. The Bayard of America is gone! without fear and without reproach. Yet his great acts, his wisdom, and voice still thunder in our ears for the right.

Resolved, That we will leave in the care at half-past five o'clock on Wednesday morning next, and visit Frankfort for the purpose of attending the funeral of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, and that ex-members of the General Council, city officers generally, and the citizens be invited to attend us.

Resolved, That we will wear a badge of mourning on the left arm for thirty days, and that the Council Chambers be draped in mourning for the same period.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Council, and that a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased.

When, on motion, the joint session arose, and the Council adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

The body of Wm. P. Jones, the soldier who was accidentally drowned on Sunday, was recovered on Monday, and he was buried on yesterday with military honors.

At a meeting of the Mayor and City Council of Frankfort, held on Tuesday, the 28th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whilst the Nation at large and the State of Kentucky, throughout all our borders, is impressed with the great loss that the Nation and State have sustained in the death of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, this bereavement falls with peculiar affliction upon us. For nearly fifty years his residence has been with us. During all that lapse of time he has been our friend, our counsellor, our pride. It is amongst us that he has reared his children. We all knew him—we all loved him. Our hearts are sad—we feel as if each of us had lost a father. We cannot find words to express our sorrow, but we can give utterance to our gratitude to Providence that his lot was cast amongst us, and that we were the daily witnesses of what he was, in public and in private life. In both he was without fear and without reproach—an example (of which there are but few in the generations of men) of the elevation to which humanity can attain, whose polar star was virtue, and whose endowments were of a character grand, intellect, pure eloquence, and all unselfishly devoted to the service of his country. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, as representatives of the municipal authority of Frankfort, will attend his funeral.

Resolved, That the council chamber be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased the assurances of our sympathy with them in their sad bereavement. That it is felt peculiarly by us, his neighbors and friends, and that we ourselves stand in need of the consolation we would offer to the afflicted family.

Resolved, That our citizens are requested to close all houses of business, and to abstain from all usual pursuits, from 10 o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, until 5, of the afternoon of the same day, and that the entire city—men, women, and children—unite in paying the last sad tribute to the memory of him who was their honor and their strength.

G. W. GWIN, Mayor.
JAMES M. TODD,
R. RUNYAN,
G. W. OWEN,
H. I. TODD,
J. SWIGERT,
L. A. THOMAS,
A. G. GAMMACK.

LATEST NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS, IN THE FIELD.

THREE MILES SOUTH OF NEW LISBON, O., July 28.

To Col. Lewis Richmond, A. A. G.:

By the blessing of Almighty God I have succeeded in capturing John H. Morgan and Col. Cluke and the balance of the command, amounting to about four hundred prisoners. I will start with Morgan and staff on the first train for Cincinnati and await the General's orders for transportation for the balance.

(Signed) J. M. SHACKLEFORD,

Brig. Gen. Commanding.

[Special dispatch to the Louisville Journal.]

WINCHESTER, TENN., July 27.

A refugee who left Chattanooga on Sunday, the 19th, furnishes me the following statements:

Gen. Bragg's headquarters are at Chattanooga, which place is occupied by the division of Gen. Claiborne; the other commands of the army are stationed at different points along the Knoxville and Western and Atlantic railroads in supporting distance of Chattanooga. The evening before leaving, this gentleman held a lengthy conversation with a friend of Gen. Bragg's staff, and was assured that a dangerous demoralization threatened, which, unless speedily arrested, would disintegrate and destroy the army. The men, the officer said, were despondent, and, unless rallied by signal successes, would prove of no value in time of the army's greatest need. He expressed the hope that a disposition would spring into existence among the people to move for a reconstruction of the Union.

Bragg's Chief Engineer deserted and delivered himself yesterday to our pickets. He is at present with Gen. Sheridan at Cowan. He confirms the statements above, and adds that the hostility among the troops and people to Bragg is firm and unrelenting. The desire for a new commander is general. The troops have lost confidence in Bragg, and all look for his early supercure. He represents the people as very short of provisions, and almost hopelessly despondent. The fall of Vicksburg is the climax of this sorrow.

General Hardee has been relieved from duty under Bragg, and has been assigned to the command of a corps in Johnston's army. On the assignment of Gen. D. H. Hill, of North Carolina, to the old command of Hardee, his staff, who remained with Bragg, remonstrated and were transferred with their old commander.

Tennesseans are closely watched, and are seldom assigned to outpost duty, for they never fail to improve an opportunity to desert. Our own army is at present enjoying a delightful repose after the fatiguing march from Murfreesboro. A portion of the army is resting in the beautiful valley near Cowan, at the foot of the Cumberland Mountains. Gen. Thomas's headquarters are at Decherd. Gen. Rosecrans is at Nashville. Paymasters are enervating the boys with copious showers of "greenbacks." The payment of General Rousseau's division has just been completed. Nothing as yet has been heard from Colonel Long, who was sent to Athens after bushwhackers when General Stanley quitted Huntsville. The result of the expedition to this place was the capture of nearly one thousand horses and mules, and between five and six hundred negroes.

Col. Wm. H. Grainger.

It will be seen from the annexed card, that this gentleman has been called upon by the Union men of the 38th Senatorial District to become a candidate for the State Senate, and has consented to do so. We hope and trust that Col. Grainger may be elected, for he is one of the truest Union men in the State. Col. G. has served two or three sessions in the House of Representatives from the city of Louisville, not only with great acceptance to his constituency but with distinguished honor to himself. No people ever had a more faithful representative in our Legislative Halls, or a truer man in every sense of the term.

To the Voters of the Thirty-Eighth Senatorial District, city of Louisville:

In accepting the call to be a candidate for the Senate of Kentucky at the next election, I deem it a duty to the voters of the district, more particularly to the upper wards, to say who and what I am, and to define in a measure my position, for although I have resided in Louisville since 1831, I have been in the lower wards, and as I am not a professional man, but a mechanic, working at my business, I have not the same opportunity of being as well known to all of you as a person whose occupation naturally brings him before the public. So as to who I am, I will simply state I am William H. Grainger, who has been working at the foundry business in Louisville for the last thirty years. Now as to what I am, I answer, a Union man, opposed to secession and rebellion in any shape, and in favor of every constitutional measure to restore the Union as it was before traitors attempted to break up what I believe to be the best government on the globe. I am in favor of furnishing both men and money to carry on the war to suppress the rebellion. I am not willing because the present administration has done things I cannot approve, to refuse men and money to carry on the war for the suppression of that rebellion, and so give up the Union. We can put up, for a time, with the mal-administration of a President and his advisers, because the people can, at the proper time, by the ballot-box, put others in their places.

I am opposed to the General Government's interfering with slavery in the several States. I am opposed to the emancipation Proclamation and to negro soldiers, and there are other measures of the administration I do not approve. But the administration of a government and the government itself are different. We can put up with the evils of the one for a time, because, as I before stated, we can in a legal manner correct the errors of the former, but the government once destroyed by permitting secession to succeed, and so break up the Union, is an evil that never can be remedied; and while I will vote men and money to carry on the war against the rebellion, none will more gladly hail and welcome the return of the South to her place in the Union, or go

further in guaranteeing them their just rights. I have thus given you a rough outline of my sentiments, and shall, if elected, endeavor to keep Kentucky a loyal State in the Union, and to vote for measures to restore our country to its once happy condition.

Very respectfully,
WM. H. GRAINGER.

ATTENTION LA CRESENT COMPANY.—We have been requested, by the Board of Managers, to state that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the La Crescent Company, in this city, on the 12th day of August next. All of the stockholders are earnestly requested to attend. It is of the greatest importance that there should be a full meeting of all those owning stock, as business of vital interest to them will be transacted.

Those stockholders who see this notice will please notify all others they may see to attend, and those who cannot attend are requested to send their proxies to other stockholders, that their stock may be represented in the meeting.

DIED.

At Marshall Mo., on the 20th day of July, 1863, of flux, Fredy, infant son of Henry and Hattie Boyer, of that place.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are requested to announce that Hon. RICHARD A. BUCKNER is a candidate for Congress in the 7th district. July 29—1863.

ADAIR COUNTY, KY., June 24th, 1862.
Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:

You will please announce me as a Union candidate, at the August election, to represent this county in the next Legislature.

F. D. RIGNEY.

June 30, 1863—1863.

Candidate for Congress.

We are authorized to announce WM. H. RANDALL, Esq., of Laurel county, as a candidate for Congress in the 8th Congressional District. He is the regular nominee of the Union Convention of that District, which met on the 6th of May.

May 18, 1863—1863.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Colonization Notice.

The Liberia packet ship will sail, from Baltimore to Liberia, on the 1st of November, 1863. Those free colored persons in Kentucky, who design going to Liberia at that time, and those servants set free to go there, the ex-slaves will give notice to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort Ky. The emigrants from Kentucky will leave Lexington, Ky., on the 27th of October, 1863, to be in Baltimore in time.

Papers published in Kentucky will please publish this notice.

School Notice.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL RE-OPEN their Boarding and Day School, in South Frankfort, (in the school-room formerly occupied by Mr. Fall,) on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, (the 7th inst.)

For particulars see Circulars, which may be had on inquiry of the Rev J. N. Norton and Col. James J. Miller.
June 22, 1863—1863.

Let those who have doubted the virtues of Bull's Ointment, if any such there be, read the following Certificate from Gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more. Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 3d, 1863.

We the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. J. BULL'S Ointment in cases of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

MAJ. PHILIP SPEED,

Collector Int. Rev. 3d Dist. Ky.

CHAS. B. COTTON,

Collector of the Port of Louisville, Ky.

COL. H. DENT,

Prov. Marshal Gen'l of Kentucky.

REV. D. P. HENDERSON,

Vice-Prest of Sanitary Commission.

HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.,

Publishers Democrat.

GEO. P. DOERN,

Prop. Louisville Anzeiger.

HUGHES & PARKHILL,

Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main St., Louisville, Ky.

DAVIS, GREEN & CO.,

Wholesale Shoe Dealers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

HART & MAPOTHER,

Lithographers, cor. Market &

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

The name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut. The capital is FIFTY HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS	Par Value.	Market Val.
Real Estate unincumbered, Cash on hand and in Bank, Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit, 111,963 05		\$87,963 18 88,990 92
Hartford, P. & B. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 34,000		39,600 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,500		4,060 00
N. Y. Central Railroad, (convert.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000		12,200 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000		27,750 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (G. M.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000		27,250 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000		25,500 00
P. E. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000		25,500 00
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000		22,000 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000		41,800 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 30,000		32,400 00
N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000		19,000 00
Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000		10,000 00
Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,000		3,350 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000		12,100 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000		28,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water), 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000		29,250 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly, 75,000		89,250 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 35,000		42,940 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000		26,000 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, (1853 & 1854) 6 per cent, annual interest, 60,000		67,200 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000		28,500 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent, semi-annual interest, 205,000		200,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 125,000		135,000 00
United States 5-20s. Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000		100,000 00
U. S. Treasury Notes, (August, 1871) 7-10 per cent, semi-annual interest, 57,300		60,165 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000		10,500 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent, quarterly, 31,200		35,650 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 15,000		15,450 00
Conn. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000		22,800 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000		112,000 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000		28,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent, semi-annual interest, 70,000		45,600 00
Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest, 101,530 70		
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1862, 1863, 18,690		15,866 00
500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000		90,000 00
250 Shares Conn. River R. R. Co. Stock, 25,000		26,500 00
107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 10,700		15,515 00
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000		1,250 00
50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk, Waterbury, Conn., 5,000		5,250 00
50 Shares Stafford Bk's S'tk, Stafford Springs, Conn., 5,000		5,150 00
36 Shares Eagle Bk's S'tk, Providence, R. I., 1,800		1,800 00
200 Shares Revere Bk's S'tk, Boston, Mass., 20,000		21,000 00
100 Shares Safety Fund Bk's S'tk, Boston, Mass., 10,000		10,300 00
200 Shares Bk of the State Mo. S'tk, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000		10,000 00
100 Shares Merchants Bank St. Louis, Mo., 10,000		8,000 00
200 Shares Mechanics & Manufacturers Bk's S'tk, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000		16,000 00
400 Shares Farmers and Merchants Bk's S'tk, Phil. Pa., 20,000		22,800 00
140 Shares Bk of Hartford, Conn., 14,000		14,700 00
100 Shares Bk of Hartford, Conn. S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 5,000		5,000 00
200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000		21,600 00
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 10,000		9,900 00
275 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 13,750		13,750 00
400 Shares Farmers & Merchants Bank S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 44,000		51,040 00
500 Shares Hartford Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 50,000		71,500 00
100 Shares Merchants & Manufacturers Bk's S'tk, H'd.C., 10,000		10,500 00
300 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 30,000		32,100 00
250 Shares State Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 25,000		30,500 00
150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 15,000		16,500 00
800 Shares Butcher & Drovers Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000		25,000 00
100 Shares City Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000		14,000 00
200 Shares Bank of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000		20,400 00
100 Shares Hanover Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000		10,000 00
300 Shares Importers and Traders Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 30,000		31,800 00
100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000		13,000 00
200 Shares Market Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000		20,000 00
1200 Shares Mechanics Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 30,000		35,400 00
200 Shares Merchants' Ex. Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000		10,000 00
400 Shares Metropolitan Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 40,000		46,000 00
820 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 41,000		44,280 00
400 Shares Manhattan Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000		28,000 00

300 Shares Nassau Bk's S'tk, New York City, 30,000	31,800 00
200 Shares North River Bk's S'tk, New York City, 10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Bk of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000	35,400 00
200 Shares North America S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000	21,600 00
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000	21,600 00
400 Shares Ocean Bk's S'tk, New York City, 20,000	20,000 00
500 Shares Peoples Bk's S'tk, New York City, 10,000	10,600 00
500 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000	11,200 00
400 Shares Union Bank S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000	23,600 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'tk, N. Y. City, 15,000	31,500 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000	20,000 00
Total assets of Company,	\$2,952,248 85

LIABILITIES	None.	\$5,628 83	137,107 12
The amount of liabilities due or due to banks and other creditors, Losses adjusted and due, Losses adjusted and not due, Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs, All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.	None.	\$5,628 83	137,107 12
Total liabilities,		\$142,735 95	

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss. Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 2d day of July, 1863.
HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.,
Frankfort, July 2, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.
In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the 1st day and year above written.
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, July 2, 1863.

No. 20, Renewal.] This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of the Etna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.
By C. BAILEY, Assistant.

The following is a list of licensed Etna agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1863:
Jas. W. Armstrong, Augusta, Bracken county.
Wm. Alexander, Brandenburg, Meade
Philip S. Bush, Covington, Kenton
M. L. Broadwell, Cynthiana, Harrison
Jas. A. Chappell, Carlisle, Nicholas
Alex. H. Lathrop, Carrollton, Carroll
David R. Murray, Cloverport, creek ridge county.
Alex. S. Montgomery, Louisville, Boyle
Stephen Elliot, Elizabethtown, Hardin
Fred. H. Skinner, Eddyville, Lyon
John M. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin
Sam'l Stockwell, Flemingsburg, Fleming
Noah Spears, Jr., Georgetown, Scott
Philo H. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell
H. A. Phelps, Hopkinsville, Christian
Stephen Powers, Hawesville, Hancock
James A. Curry, Harrodsburg, Mercer
Jas. W. Cochran, Lexington, Fayette
Abner G. Daniel, Jr., Lancaster, Garrard
Fred. B. Merimee, Lebanon, Marion
Wm. Prather, Louisville, Jefferson
Joseph Broderick, Maysville, Mason
Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery
Chas. T. Chilton, New Castle, Henry
John A. Willis, Nicholasville, Jessamine
Henry Blanton, New Liberty, Owen
Chas. P. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell
John O'Brien, Owensboro, Davies
Wm. W. Massie, Paris, Bourbon
John Marshall, Paducah, McCracken
Isaac D. Smith, Richmond, Madison
Wm. R. Casey, Springfield, Washington
Thos. M. Davis, Smithland, Livingston
James L. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby
Henry T. Harris, Stanford, Lincoln
Dan'l M. Bowman, Versailles, Woodford
A. C. Ward, Winchester, Clarke
H. J. Abbott, Warsaw, Gallatin
July 20-2w.

DOCKET OF THE COURT OF APPEALS; SUMMER TERM, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING CAUSES, DOCKETED FROM THE 26TH TO THE 28TH DAY HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE COURT, NOW UNDER ADVISEMENT, AND MAY BE DECIDED ANY DAY DURING THE TERM:	
Thirty-sixth Day...July 13th.	
Williams vs. Farris et al. by guardian.	Calloway.
Clark vs. Brashear et al.	Todd.
Thirty-seventh Day...July 14th.	
Young vs. Irvine et al.	Hardin.
Magoffin vs. Holt.	Fayette.
Thirty-eighth Day...July 15th.	
Guitau vs. Lex. & Big Sandy R. R. Co.	Fayette.
Beugman vs. Same.	Fayette.
Thirty-ninth Day...July 16th.	
Lee vs. Forsythe et al.	Butler.
Spalding vs. Simms et al.	Washington.
Fortieth Day...July 17th.	
Vance et al. vs. Vance et al.	Fayette.
Short & Co. vs. Trane & Co.	Lou. Chancery.
Forty-first Day...July 18th.	
Agricultural Bank of Lexington vs. Harper.	Franklin.
Canby, by guardian vs. Platt et al.	Boone.
Forty-second Day...July 20th.	
Matson vs. Matson.	Boone.

Clutter's adm'r. vs. Com'r. Newport Safety Fund Bank...Campbell.
Forty-third Day...July 21st.
Readler vs. Ludlow...Kenton.
Kennedy, trustee, &c. vs. Arthur...
Forty-fourth Day...July 22d.
Young et al. vs. Dunham & Co...Harrison.
Berry et al. vs. Hamilton et al...Bath.
Forty-fifth Day...July 23d.
Winn vs. Martin (of color)...Clarke.
Lex. & Big Sandy R. R. Co. vs. Bondurant...
Forty-sixth Day...July 24th.
Robinson vs. Best et al...Mason.
Soward et al. vs. Soward et al...Fleming.
Forty-seventh Day...July 25th.
Maysville City vs. Pearce & Callagford...Mason.
Stockton vs. Stockton...Fleming.
Forty-eighth Day...July 27th.
Forman et al. vs. Stockton...Fleming.
Graham et al. vs. Story et al...
Forty-ninth Day...July 28th.
Story et al. vs. Graham et al...Fleming.
Havens et al. vs. Foudry et al...
Fiftieth Day...July 29th.
Dailey vs. Tipton...Rowan.
Maddox vs. Kavanaugh...Franklin.
Fifty-first Day...July 30th.
Catharine et al. (of color) vs. Breckinridge's ex'r...Fayette.
Wicklife et al. vs. Same...
Fifty-second Day...July 31st.
Richmond, Lex. & Big Sandy R. R. Co. vs. Rogers...Fayette.
Baker, Bowman & Co. vs. Hunt et al...Graves.
Fifty-third Day...August 3d.
Rogers et al. vs. McCoy et al...Greenup.
Tuggle et al. vs. Gilbert...Garrard.
Fifty-fourth Day...August 4th.
Reed et al. vs. Reed's adm'r...Hardin.
Dorsey's adm'r. vs. Harris...
Fifty-fifth Day...August 5th.
Shay vs. Wither's heirs...Hardin.
Gray vs. Wright...Hickman.
Fifty-sixth Day...August 6th.
Rowan's creditors vs. Rowan's heirs et al...Lou. Chancery.
Donaldson vs. Barrett et al...Henderson.
Fifty-seventh Day...August 7th.
Terry et al. vs. Hazlewood...Jefferson.
Fifty-eighth Day...August 8th.
Nicholls vs. Cornwall et al...Jefferson.
Fifty-ninth Day...August 10th.
Sayre & Co. vs. Landen & Hidden...Lou. Chancery.
Sixtieth Day...August 11th.
Hornsbey vs. Swift...Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-first Day...August 12th.
Lou. City vs. Lou. Gas Co...Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-second Day...August 13th.
Shrader et al. vs. Phillips et al. by guardian...Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-third Day...August 14th.
Breckinridge's ex'r. et al. vs. Grayson et al...Lou. Chancery.
Same vs. Assignees U. S. Bank...Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-fourth Day...August 15th.
Francis vs. Smith...Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-fifth Day...August 17th.
Bardley vs. West & Muhling et al...Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-sixth Day...August 18th.
Hornsbey et al. vs. Landenburgh...Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-seventh Day...August 19th.
Taylor vs. Gray...Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-eighth Day...August 20th.
Oatman et al. vs. Gray et al...Kenton.
Sixty-ninth Day...August 21st.
Dressman's adm'r. vs. Menzie et al...Kenton.
Seventieth Day...August 22d.
Jameson vs. Gregory's ex'r. et al...
Seventy-first Day...August 24th.
Arthur vs. Kennedy...Kenton.
Seventy-second Day...August 25th.
Davis vs. Turner...Lewis.
Seventy-third Day...August 26th.
Smith, trustee, &c. vs. Bright's ex'r. et al...Mercer.
Seventy-fourth Day...August 27th.
Bright et al. by guardian vs. Bright's ex'r. et al...Mercer.
Seventy-fifth Day...August 28th.
Crutcher vs. Perkins...Nelson.
Seventy-sixth Day...August 29th.
Shelbyville Board Internal Improvement vs. Seacore...Shelby.
Seventy-seventh Day...August 31st.
Wallace et al. vs. Sharp...Christian.
Seventy-eighth Day...September 1st.
Hughes vs. Clifton...Union.
Offutt vs. Moffet...Scott.
Macklin vs. Ward...Woodford.

THE FOLLOWING CAUSES HAVE BEEN DECIDED AND ARE SUSPENDED BY PETITION FOR RE-HEARING, VIZ:
Goodman vs. Peters...Bourbon.
Hobbs vs. Page et al...Lou. Chancery.
Ridge et al. vs. Hodge...
Goodman et al. vs. Bolton et al. Hart.
Stephens et al. vs. Benton et al. Fayette.

RULE ADOPTED OCTOBER 10, 1860.
The following was ordered to be recorded as a Rule of Practice of this Court:
It shall be the duty of the counsel for the appellants, upon filing the transcript of a record in the Clerk's Office of this Court, to indorse thereon, or on some paper to be filed therewith, the names of all the parties appellant and appellee as the case is desired to stand on the docket of this Court; and also a reference to the judgment sought to be reversed, designating the page of the record where it may be found.

Attorneys would very greatly accommodate the clerk by observing the above rule, and also by stating whether they wish process issued, and, if so, to what county, and against whom. Please state residence of parties, and whether solvent or insolvent.

MANDATES AND EXECUTIONS.
Mandates and executions can be taken out during the term, after the expiration of fifteen days of actual session of the Court, not counting Sundays or periods of recess.

TAX ON APPEALS.
The tax on appeals is one dollar, and in all cases must be paid to the Clerk of the Court of Appeals before the case will be docketed.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE ALLEN county jail, as a runaway slave, 13th day of June, 1863, a negro man calling himself LEWIS. He is about 45 or 50 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, weighs about 140 pounds, black complexion, with a scar on the left side of the head. Says he belongs to Jane Ferguson, of Macon county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
T. A. GRIFFIN, J. A. C.
June 20, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE FAYETTE county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 9th of July, 1863, a negro man calling himself GREEN. He is about 20 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 8 inches high, weighing 165 pounds. Says he belongs to some one in Tennessee. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.
July 21, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE FAYETTE county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 6th day of July, 1863, a negro man calling himself DAN. He is about 18 years of age, black color, 6 feet high, weighs 155 pounds. Says he belongs to some man in Tennessee. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.
July 21, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE MONROE county jail, on the 31st day of July, 1863, a negro woman calling herself SAM. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, weighing about 140 pounds, of a dark copper color, shows his teeth very plainly when he talks. Says he belongs to W. D. Cloudy, of Montgomery county, Tennessee. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
MARTIN BAILEY, J. M. C.
July 15, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LYON county jail, a negro man calling himself JACK PETTIT. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighing about 150 pounds, and is slow of speech, of a deep black color. Says he belongs to Woods, Lewis & Co., of Stewart county, Tennessee. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
JOHN LONG, J. L. C.
July 15, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Warren county, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JIM. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, 20 years old, will weigh about 150 pounds, black. Says he belongs to Jas. Strong, of Montgomery county, Tennessee. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
R. G. POTTER, J. W. C.
July 17, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE WARREN county jail, on the 5th day of July, 1863, a negro man named GEORGE. He is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, bright copper color, a scar adjoining his left ear, weighs about 160 pounds. Says he belongs to Augustus Stanley, near Nashville, Tenn. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
R. G. POTTER, J. W. C.
July 17, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE KENTON county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 6th day of July, 1863, a negro boy calling himself MOSES. Said boy is 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 100 pounds, very dark complexion. Says he belongs to Wm. Davis, of Boyle county, near Danville, Ky. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
A. H. HEROD, J. K. C.
July 17, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON county jail, a negro man calling himself PORTER DIXON. He is about 25 years of age, weighs about 175 pounds, and a quick spoken, of a deep black color. Says he belongs to Thomas Dixon of Montgomery county, Tennessee. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
JOHN LONG, J. L. C.
July 15, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 11th of June, 1863, a negro man calling himself JIM. Says he belongs to Bay Mogs, of Jessamine county, Kentucky, near Hickman Bridge. He is about 50 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, and is slow of speech. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.
June 22, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 13th of June, 1863, a negro man calling himself SYDNEY. Says he is the property of Owen Suberland, of Casey county, Kentucky. He is about 30 years of age, 6 feet 1 inch high, dark color, and will weigh about 185 pounds. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.
June 22, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 6th of June, 1863, a negro boy calling himself TAYLOR. Says he is the property of Joseph Pettus, of Lincoln county, Kentucky, near Crab Orchard. He is about 15 years of age, dark complexion, 4 feet 9 inches high, and will weigh about 90 pounds. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.
June 22, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Monroe county, as a runaway slave, on the 31st day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself AUGUSTUS. Says he is the property of J. J. Mercer, of Jackson county, Tennessee. He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, very black, with large white eyes, and will weigh about 130 pounds. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
MARTIN BAILEY, J. M. C.
June 8th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Knox county, as a runaway slave, on the 12th day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself JAMES SIMPSON. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, and weighs about 160 pounds. Says he belongs to one John Simpson, of Hancock county, Tennessee. He was arrested in Harlan county, Kentucky. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
CALVIN BROGAN, J. K. C.
June 5, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE jail of Knox county, on the 12th day of May, 1863, as a runaway slave, a negro boy who calls himself JAMES SIMPSON. He is about 17 years of age, dark complexion, weighs about 145 pounds, and is about 5 feet high. Says he belongs to one John Simpson, of Hancock county, Tennessee. He was arrested in Harlan county, Kentucky. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove his right to him, and pay charges, or he will be sold as the law directs.
CALVIN BROGAN, J. K. C.
June 5, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Knox county, as a runaway slave, on the 18th day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself JIM TENNESSEE. He is about 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 26 years of age, dark complexion, heavy mustache, and weighs about 160 pounds. Says he is free, but has no free papers. He was arrested in Knox county, Kentucky. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
CALVIN BROGAN, J. K. C.
June 5, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Woodford county, on the 10th day of March, 1863, a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JOHN. He is about 5 feet 11 inches high, mulatto, weighs about 170 pounds. Says he belongs to Albert Dudley of Fayette county. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
LEE ATWELL, J. W. C.
May 4, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE jail of Boyle county, as a runaway slave, on the 2d day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself DANIEL. He is about 40 years of age, copper color, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 170 pounds. Says he is free. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
A. M. WILLIAMS, J. B. C.
May 22, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.